

A ROUSING RECEPTION

To California's Next Governor.

H. T. GAGE IN FRESNO

Is Greeted With Great Enthusiasm.

ISSUES ABLY DISCUSSED

The confusion forces analyzed—Democratic and Populist defections—Popocracy stands for ruined industries, confiscation of land and social disorder—The fake railroad issue—Maguire's true record on this question—The word he did not speak—The blighting single tax—Colonel Preston's vigorous speech—A large overflow meeting at the park. Castle's bad congressional record.

Henry T. Gage, the Republican candidate for Governor, arrived in Fresno at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was given a reception befitting the next Governor of California. The train, which was scheduled to arrive at 3:30 did not pull in until half an hour later. When it came in sight the whistle was blown and continued to toot in honor of the train's distinguished passenger until it stopped at the station. The stream of the Phoenix Packing Company gave forth its callopian strains, while the whistles of other packing houses and factories were also blown.

The Rustin City band, which had gone to the station to welcome Gage with music, struck up an inspiring air. Many people had driven to the station in buggies to see the Republican standard bearer, and as he alighted from the train he was cheered vociferously. A three-seated coach, to which were attached four speaking grays, was in waiting, and Mr. Gage, F. E. Preston, who accompanied him and a number of leading citizens took seats in the vehicle, which was driven by Fulton G. Berry. A delegation from the Republican League Club of Fresno had gone to Hanford to escort the Republican leader to this city, and they fell in line and marched to the Grand Central corner, headed by the band. Gage and party came after the club, and the carriages fell in behind. The procession turned into K street, and thence into Mariposa. The business streets were crowded with people eager to catch a glimpse of the next Governor of California, and he was heartily cheered along the way.

In front of the hotel the League club divided, and the Gage party passed through the lines, while the band discoursed a stirring air and the people cheered enthusiastically. Mr. Gage lifted his hat and bowed in recognition of the ovation. Upon alighting from the coach, Mr. Gage made his way with considerable difficulty through the admiring throng, and was led to the balcony of the hotel, where he was introduced to the immense audience by Justice H. Z. Austin.

"Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you on behalf of the Republican party of this state for this magnificent reception and am grateful at the same time personally to you for this display of kindness. Inasmuch as it is my purpose to address you this evening at considerable length upon the political issues of the day permit me now to retire, thanking you again for the kindness you have extended. I thank you."

"Hurrah for Gage," shouted some one in the crowd, and it was the signal for a deafening cheer. Lewis H. Smith proposed three cheers for the Republican standard bearer, and again the enthusiastic crowd taxed their lungs. After another tune by the band the crowd dispersed.

Although tired from his trip, Mr. Gage remained in the lobby of the hotel for some time and was introduced to the many Republicans who desired to greet him. Personally, Mr. Gage is a pleasant gentleman to meet. He is cordial without being profuse and has nothing of the demagogue about him. The reception committee's trip to Hanford to welcome Mr. Gage was marked

by a ready response to invitations and many amusing incidents. A special car was put on at the Valley road depot and sixty-two persons went along. Among these were many county officers and prominent citizens. The train arrived from Stockton 45 minutes late and was further detained fifteen minutes by a hot box, making the hour of departure 1:40 p. m. The train made fast time to Hanford.

On the way down George Washington Smith, a hitherto unreconstructed Democrat, was recognized, and after being placed in charge of Sheriff Scott was decorated with two large Gage buttons and allowed to proceed unmolested.

At Concho station Chairman W. H. Alford of the Democratic central committee also boarded the special car. He was promptly pleaded with to mend his ways while there was yet time to be saved, and after having a blue badge and Gage button fastened to his coat lapel he was taken into the fold and led as a sheep to the slaughter. Mr. Alford passed a merry time with the party and reached Hanford in an enjoyable frame of mind, for a Democrat.

The train stayed only five minutes, and the few who tried to get lunch at a restaurant near the depot did not get beyond the soup. The engineer opened the throttle wide and the cars rolled into Fresno amid a universal buzz of steam whistles, a little before four o'clock.

MR. GAGE'S SPEECH.

The issues of the campaign ably dealt with. Last evening the Rustin City band gave a concert in front of the Grand Central, after which the musicians proceeded to the Barton opera house, playing "The Red, White and Blue." Streams of people followed, overflowing from the sidewalks into the street. The opera house filled up with a rush, standing room being soon at a premium. The audience was the largest and most enthusiastic ever gathered within the confines of the pretty play house.

Folds of the American flag made an arch in the front of the stage, while the speakers' table was draped with the Stars and Stripes. In front were pictures of Gage and Neff, while crayons of Lincoln, McKinley, Sampson and Dewey were displayed from the platform.

The vice presidents took their seats on the stage, there being a large number present. The candidates occupied the front row of seats.

The appearance of Gage and party on the stage was greeted with deafening cheers by the audience. The vice presidents all arose to their feet and joined in the demonstration. When the noise had subsided H. Z. Austin, as chairman of the Republican County Central Committee, called the meeting to order, and introduced Dr. Chester Rowell as chairman of the meeting. Dr. Rowell presented Mr. Gage in the following brief speech:

MR. GAGE INTRODUCED. "Fellow Citizens:—There is no better criterion by which we can judge a man than the estimation held of him in his own home community. No man stands higher in the esteem of his neighbors than the Republican candidate for Governor, Henry T. Gage of Los Angeles. (Cheers.) Every effort to traduce his character, to criticize his conduct as a candidate or the principles which he advocates has proved ineffective. If Democratic accusations contained even the rudiments of truth the brightest pages of our history for nearly forty years would have been infamously black and the brightest names on those pages would have been in execration."

"But Henry T. Gage represents something more in this campaign than his own individuality. He represents a great party, with definite principles and a grand history and with a probable future of usefulness. I take pleasure in presenting to this assemblage our candidate for Governor."

When Gage stepped to the platform round after round of cheers went up from the enthusiastic crowd. Mr. Gage said: "Mr. Chairman and ladies and gentlemen—Before I begin my address, since it is necessary for me to protect my voice as much as possible and at the same time to be heard, I now ask if in the tones in which I am now speaking you can hear me in yonder gallery?" There were cries of "yes" from the gallery and Mr. Gage resumed: "REPUBLICAN SUCCESS PREDICTED. I thank you and express my gratitude and the gratitude of the party that I humbly represent in this state for this reception. I am not vain enough to imagine that this assembly is here on account of any personal regard you have for me, not at all. You have assembled here because you hold near and dear principles I represent (applause). From all parts of the state comes very pleasing intelligence, and from observation gained from some extensive travel in the state we can predict that the people—and by the people I mean the Republican party—will achieve the grandest triumph ever witnessed in this state on the 8th of next November."

JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRATS. "There are many reasons why we can make this prediction on behalf of the Republican party. First we must remember that this fusion party, more properly named confusion party, cannot possibly receive the support of the old Jeffersonian Democrats who were guided by principle and who believed the doctrines they asserted would accrue to the benefit of the country and the glory of the American flag. Now

they have no party to go to except the Republican party. A large number of these gentlemen hold in high regard the Republican party and that grand president William McKinley, who granted a commission to fighting Joe Wheeler and also granted to Fitzhugh Lee another commission. There is therefore no North and no South today. The man who contended on the field of battle for principles which they believed in are now united for the common cause. Sectional feeling has been obliterated and the patriotic Democrat is inclined to assist the Republicans in the coming contest."

POPULIST HELP EXPECTED. "Others who can come freely to our ranks are the Populists. I am not one of those who believe that men should be assailed because they vote differently from me or think differently than I do. A brave man indeed was the man who left his own party and went into the Populist party for the purpose of bettering the government, according to his belief. There are many of these honest Populists who now realize that they have been betrayed and they will not train under the banner of this so-called Democratic party. Those who went into the Populist party from a matter of principle will not train under the banner of the fusion forces. Only those who went into the party for the spoils of office and to scramble for places will vote for the fusion ticket."

"The same is true of the Silver Republicans. You have witnessed the standard-bearer of the fusion party and never once have you heard his voice sound for free silver (applause). The Silver Republicans, seeing that they have been betrayed, will come back to the fold. Thus I say by this combination of elements the Republican party will achieve the grandest victory ever witnessed in the state."

"Following the same line of thought, the people—those who are not influenced by passion or prejudice but guided by a different sentiment and desire to do that which is best for their country—in many instances have been alarmed at the confusion party. They see lurking beneath the verbiage of the platform anarchy and misrule."

WHAT DEMOCRACY STANDS FOR. "On one hand the Republican party is battling for liberty, as it always has, in favor of law, in favor of order, is standing for all that is highest and noblest in American statesmanship. On the other hand stands this so-called Democratic party, but it stands for free trade, the ruin of the vineyard, of the raisin grower, the orange grower, the California farmer; stands for single tax, for a doctrine which, if triumphant, will block the progress of this state; stands for a man who refused to vote bonds to carry on the war for the honor of our country, to maintain our liberty and the honor of the American flag; stands for a sentiment which it triumphantly denies the right of the mine owner to his mine, denies his right to take the ore from the bowels of the earth and the gold dust from the gravel which brain, courage and energy have discovered; stands for a sentiment that denies the right of the farmer to his land."

"At this point an attempt was made by one or two in the gallery to interrupt the speaker. Mr. Gage asked them to leave the hall, saying it was not American to attempt to drown the voice of a man who argues respectfully. Continuing, he said: "As I was saying, stands for a further sentiment, which, if triumphant, would be cruel enough to deny the right of the father to devise his estate to his darling wife and offspring; stands for many other revolutionary sentiments which I shall not here describe."

"For the purpose of detracting the attention of the people from this horrible revolutionary doctrine they cry railroad, railroad, railroad. Now, if the Governor will do his duty, he can assist in the regulation and conduct of the railroad if it does wrong toward the people. But if the doctrine I have referred to become triumphant, no Governor nor law can ever redress the wrongs inflicted."

A SLANDER REFUTED. "Now ladies and gentlemen, permit me to thank the people of this country for the support they have given my candidacy for the only office I have ever cared to receive. I thank you for sending a delegation to the last Republican convention favorable to that candidacy, and I take this opportunity for expressing my gratitude to the gentlemen whom you sent for their generous support. Feeling as kindly as I do toward you and them I would be derelict in my duty if I did not resist and denounce the calumny circulated nightly through this state. My Democratic friend says that the convention was dominated by the railroad, that those delegates were influenced by corrupt means. I may state, by the way, that it was not my intention to stump this state. I felt and still do feel a delicacy in advocating a cause in which I am directly interested. But my distinguished opponent, believing in the Franklin theory, 'Blessed are they that blow their own horn for then it shall surely be blown,' comes upon the rostrum and assails the whole convention. "That convention was composed of 780 members who came from every direction in this vast state, 700 miles long and 300 miles wide—a state that would reach almost from Chicago to New York—and the vast number of intelligent voters in that state were called upon to decide who should go to

that convention. We are told that those delegates, representing 37 counties, were all railroad hirelings (laughter and applause). I do not believe in such wholesale denunciation of fellow men. I believe and always have believed in the beautiful virtue of women and the honesty of men. I say it is dishonorable for any man to pick out 700 or 800 men and to stand up and say 'I know they are all scoundrels.' I would not say it of a Democratic convention, and if it would be dishonorable in me it is reprehensible in the man who is my distinguished opponent."

MAGUIRE WAS SLATED. Mr. Gage said Maguire based his statement that the convention was dominated by railroad influences upon the fact that the San Francisco Call published the day before his nomination that he would be the choice of the convention. That fact was known in Sacramento when the delegates caucused and selected as temporary chairman "The Abe Lincoln of California, Jake Neff." The Southern Pacific, he said, could not defeat Neff's nomination nor his and no power on earth could do so except the people of California. The speaker humorously referred to the fact that the papers published weeks before Maguire's nomination the fact that he would be the nominee of the Democratic convention.

THIS TIMES' CHARGE. He next referred to Maguire's statement that the Los Angeles Times had said he appointed men on the state central committee who had railroad inclinations. If Mr. Maguire accepted the Los Angeles Times as authority he must also believe that he himself is an anarchist, for the Times has said so several times. The whole matter, however, was that he left Walker Park and H. Z. Osbourne on the committee. Osbourne had been a member of the committee for nearly twenty years, and both men served in 1886, when McKinley was elected.

"You're all right," said a man in the audience. "You bet I'm all right on the railroad," returned the speaker. "I have a wife and babe and I don't want to leave them the heritage of being known as a railroad hireling."

Mr. Gage then referred to his own record against the corporation when it sought to compass the nomination of a man once dead, and he never received a cent from the railroad except when he killed his fellow man. MAGUIRE'S RECORD IN CONGRESS. Mr. Gage next considered Maguire's record in congress on the so-called refunding bill. He is now denouncing the measure as an infamous one and a lie, a public measure, although the bill was written by John T. Morgan of Alabama, amended by Stephen M. White, and voted for by every member of both houses. Maguire could have prevented its passage by a single objection, as a unanimous consent was asked, but he was silent. The bill itself provided for the payment of the entire sum claimed by the government in semi-annual payments within ten years.

THE ODDIOUS SINGLE TAX. Lastly Mr. Gage spoke of Maguire's record on the single tax. He was interrupted by an intoxicated individual, to whom he remarked that he was in a great minority in the audience as Maguire would be after election. The speaker indulged in a few pleasantries about himself, remarking that considerable fun was poked at him about his hair and about his clothes. "They say I don't put on much style, but wait until you see me at the inaugural ball."

The witicism "caught on" with the house and it was some time before order was restored.

On January 31, 1894, Mr. Maguire proposed a single tax amendment to the Wilson tariff bill, by which he proposed to impose an annual tax of \$2,313,335 on the value of all land in the United States. That was saying in effect, "Mr. Speaker, the farmers pay half the taxes now, let's make 'em pay all of them." By that law the Palace hotel would escape taxation, so would stocks, bonds, franchises, railroad buildings and rolling stock. In the letter withdrawing from the Democratic party Maguire stated that he joined the Henry George forces for the purpose of restoring the natural rights to the great landless Democracy.

"Have you anything to say against that?" asked a man in the gallery. "Yes, I have. I have this to say: that when a man buys a piece of land, buys it from the government, buys 160 acres, say away off on the frontier, travels there, locates upon some stream in the wild country, throws up earthworks and there by his industry and courage builds up a home for himself and family I say that that land belongs to him."

The house stormed with applause. "Got anything to say against that?" shouted back one of the vice presidents. Mr. Gage concluded as follows: "You have a right to know, ladies and gentlemen, something in reference to myself since I aspire to this high office of Governor. Now I want to tell you if I be elected Governor of this state no railroad, no corporation, no individual will dominate me. If I be elected Governor of this state I will give you an honest, fearless, economical and businesslike administration, and I will administer the affairs of the state that come within jurisdiction honestly and faithfully, granting to the beggar in rags upon the street his rights as well as the richest man in the realm."

He retired amidst the wildest cheering. PRESTON'S VIGOROUS SPEECH. J. E. Preston, the attorney for the Valley road, was next introduced. He remarked that he had been distributing his voice over the state and he hoped the germs would bloom and blossom into Republican votes on the 8th of next November. He stated that he

was not present as the attorney for the Valley road, as the Valley road was not in politics. No man could voice the sentiments or control the policy of the Valley road, and hence he spoke as plain E. F. Preston. In speaking of the railroad he declared that any man who tries to get into office by crying railroad was a demagogue. There was but one solution to the railroad question and that was to lay steel rails and run cars over them. All the talk of demagogues never built a foot of railroad, and he asked the people if they ever obtained any relief from the oppression of the Southern Pacific until they heard the whistle of the Valley road. He asked whether the people would like to hear the whistle of the Santa Fe in Fresno and stated that the extension of the Valley road from Bakersfield to Los Angeles would not be fostered by the election of an anti-railroadist as Governor.

A WILLING RIMON TO REST. Attorney Preston emphatically denied the rumor that the Valley road had been sold out to the Southern Pacific. "I tell you," he said, "and I back it up with the forty-eight years of my life that I am in California, that it is a lie. You men who know me best will know whether I am speaking the truth."

GAGE A FREE MAN. Referring to the attempt to make Gage out a railroad man Mr. Preston said: "I suppose that I know as well as any other man in the state the character of the men in that convention that nominated Henry T. Gage for Governor. I was in it from start to finish and I tell you the Southern Pacific did not get the man they wanted, and he who says that he was or that the convention was dominated by the railroad either states it upon no information or tells a deliberate falsehood."

MAGUIRE TIRED OF WORK. Mr. Preston next paid his respects to Mr. Maguire. The Democratic leader claimed to be a blacksmith, he worked sixteen hours a day, and he was then elected to the California legislature and that spoiled him. Although claiming to be the champion of labor, he has never done a day's labor since he was elected to congress, and he has drawn \$50,000 from the treasury, and the only bill he ever secured the passage of was one for the relief of a contractor named Dunn, who was injured in San Francisco.

In conclusion, the speaker referred to the single tax. He said it was not original with Mr. Maguire or Mr. George, but was originated by a socialist in France who desired it as a means to bring about the confiscation of land. He also referred briefly to national issues and urged the election of a congressman who would uphold the administration.

The meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers for Henry T. Gage.

THE OVERFLOW MEETING. C. W. Kyle Criticizes Castle's Congressional Record. It was announced during the afternoon that the overflow meeting would be held at the park which would be addressed by Mr. Gage after he had finished his speech at the Barton, and over a thousand people who failed to secure seats at the opera house flocked there in the hope of hearing the speaker.

John C. Moore acted as chairman of the meeting and introduced Mr. V. Ashcroft, who held the attention of the audience for several minutes with one of his characteristic speeches on the issues of the campaign.

C. W. Kyle of Oakland was then introduced. After showing the decadence of the free silver movement he turned his attention to the recent war and the issues which have sprung from it.

"I remember," said the speaker, "when the question of the annexation of Hawaii came up, Dr. Castle refrained from taking sides and asked the question, but Maguire was louder and voted no on the proposition. He was afraid the territory of the United States would expand too far to suit his narrow ideas."

The speaker also referred to Castle's action of the tariff and the necessity of sending lobbyists to Washington to secure a tariff on raisins while the regular representative of the district worked against the interests of his constituents.

Mr. Kyle made a very good impression and was listened to with close attention notwithstanding the audience was anxious to hear Gage. After he had concluded and the audience had trailed in silence for several minutes it was announced that Mr. Gage would be there and that he would not be able to attend the meeting, upon which the crowd dispersed.

JACKSON DESERTED. Nearly All the White People Have Left the City. WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Mr. Lyons, the register of the treasury has received a letter from James Hill, collector of internal revenue at Jackson, Miss., in which he makes an appeal for aid in behalf of several thousand colored people there, who in consequence of the quarantine against yellow fever, are unable to obtain work.

The letter says that nearly all the white people have left the city. There are at least 5000 colored people in the city and from 2500 to 3000 have to be fed by charity. The city is quarantined and no one is allowed to leave or enter except those leaving the state. In addition, about 1500 colored people are confined within the city limits and what little work there is to be done cannot be reached. Many are suffering for the necessities of life.

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THAT PEACE COMMISSION

Is Proceeding Very Cautiously.

The Philippines Not Yet Discussed.

Cuba, Porto Rico and the Ladrone Are the Present Questions for Consideration.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The peace commissioners in Paris, so far from reaching a point of absolute variance on the question of the Philippines, have not as yet taken up that subject for consideration. It is true that at the first session of the joint commission the Spanish representatives sought to present a question concerning the occupancy of Manila bay and town by the United States military and naval forces. The United States commissioners promptly refused to consider this point in any aspect and, with some reluctance, the Spaniards gave over for the time being the effort to raise that issue.

Since then, the commission whenever meeting jointly, has been engaged entirely with three questions to the complete exclusion of the Philippines. These questions relate entirely to Cuba, Porto Rico and Guam and, according to the very latest reports from the Americans to Washington they are still under consideration.

The United States will not assume any financial indebtedness as the result of the cession or release of Cuba and Porto Rico. It was fully expected by the authorities here that the Spanish contingent on the peace commission would make a strong effort to have the assumption of the heavy financial obligations of these islands the condition of the cession of Porto Rico and the abandonment of the sovereignty over Cuba. But the American commissioners were fully and definitely instructed on these points, and the general tenor of their instructions was that such obligations were not to be assumed by the United States.

No dissatisfaction is felt here at the progress of the commission in the settlement of the questions assigned to it. The tenor of the instructions was that the issues presented would be the most delicate and cautious handling, while the American commissioners were expected to deal with these with the greatest firmness, it was realized that much consideration must be shown for the Spanish commission. It can be stated that there has been no diminution in the confidence of the admitted peace negotiators at Paris. When that city was selected for the meeting place by the peace commissioners, at the time of the meeting, the peace negotiators were fully and definitely instructed on these points, and the general tenor of their instructions was that such obligations were not to be assumed by the United States.

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GAGE A FREE MAN. Referring to the attempt to make Gage out a railroad man Mr. Preston said: "I suppose that I know as well as any other man in the state the character of the men in that convention that nominated Henry T. Gage for Governor. I was in it from start to finish and I tell you the Southern Pacific did not get the man they wanted, and he who says that he was or that the convention was dominated by the railroad either states it upon no information or tells a deliberate falsehood."

MAGUIRE TIRED OF WORK. Mr. Preston next paid his respects to Mr. Maguire. The Democratic leader claimed to be a blacksmith, he worked sixteen hours a day, and he was then elected to the California legislature and that spoiled him. Although claiming to be the champion of labor, he has never done a day's labor since he was elected to congress, and he has drawn \$50,000 from the treasury, and the only bill he ever secured the passage of was one for the relief of a contractor named Dunn, who was injured in San Francisco.

In conclusion, the speaker referred to the single tax. He said it was not original with Mr. Maguire or Mr. George, but was originated by a socialist in France who desired it as a means to bring about the confiscation of land. He also referred briefly to national issues and urged the election of a congressman who would uphold the administration.

The meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers for Henry T. Gage.

THE OVERFLOW MEETING. C. W. Kyle Criticizes Castle's Congressional Record. It was announced during the afternoon that the overflow meeting would be held at the park which would be addressed by Mr. Gage after he had finished his speech at the Barton, and over a thousand people who failed to secure seats at the opera house flocked there in the hope of hearing the speaker.

John C. Moore acted as chairman of the meeting and introduced Mr. V. Ashcroft, who held the attention of the audience for several minutes with one of his characteristic speeches on the issues of the campaign.

C. W. Kyle of Oakland was then introduced. After showing the decadence of the free silver movement he turned his attention to the recent war and the issues which have sprung from it.

"I remember," said the speaker, "when the question of the annexation of Hawaii came up, Dr. Castle refrained from taking sides and asked the question, but Maguire was louder and voted no on the proposition. He was afraid the territory of the United States would expand too far to suit his narrow ideas."

The speaker also referred to Castle's action of the tariff and the necessity of sending lobbyists to Washington to secure a tariff on raisins while the regular representative of the district worked against the interests of his constituents.

Mr. Kyle made a very good impression and was listened to with close attention notwithstanding the audience was anxious to hear Gage. After he had concluded and the audience had trailed in silence for several minutes it was announced that Mr. Gage would be there and that he would not be able to attend the meeting, upon which the crowd dispersed.

INDIANS STILL TROUBLESOME

Disquieting Reports From Leech Lake.

General Bacon Moves Steadily On.

Inspector Tinker Wires That the Hostiles Are Willing to Attend a Council.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 11.—The Journal staff correspondent at Cass Lake, Minn., wires: Indian runners from the south passed here in the night going north and from them information of a more serious nature than anything heard heretofore was obtained. The hostiles at Bear Island have already learned that General Bacon intends to attack them within forty-eight hours and are busily preparing to resist. The Indians are well posted on everything that goes on at Walker at the agency. They are strongly entrenched and have sent out insulting messages to the whites. Their runners are busily urging reinforcements from other branches of the tribe. There have passed down the water ways to Leech Lake in the past three days as many Indians as there have soldiers come in on the railroad. A village passed up Cass Lake this morning and seventy others are now camped eight miles northwest from here, women and children going steadily northward.

Twenty canoes of blacks, four in each, went up the Mississippi river into Leech Lake last night. It is estimated by the woodmen here that at least 500 men will join the hostiles on the night of the 12th and 13th inst. striking distance of Leech Lake dam. Chief Chippewa Pine Estimator Sedo came in from Brainerd last night. He brings the most alarming reports yet.

